WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A method for identifying a bioactivity or a biomolecule of interest, comprising:
   (a) contacting a library containing a plurality of clones comprising polynucleotides derived from a mixed population of organisms or more than one organism, with at least one oligonucleotide probe labeled with a detectable molecule; and
   (b) separating clones with an analyzer that detects the detectable molecule.

2. The method of claim 1 further comprising:
   (a) contacting the separated clones with a reporter system that identifies a polynucleotide encoding a bioactivity or biomolecule of interest; and
   (b) identifying clones capable of modulating expression or activity of the reporter system thereby identifying a polynucleotide of interest.

3. The method of claim 1, wherein the library is an expression library.

4. The method of claim 1, wherein the detectable molecule is a fluorescent molecule.

5. The method of claim 1, wherein the detectable molecule is a magnetic molecule.

6. The method of claim 1, wherein the detectable molecule modulates a magnetic field.

7. The method of claim 1, wherein the detectable molecule modulates the dielectric signature of the clone.

8. The method of claim 1, wherein the analyzer is a FACS analyzer.

9. The method of claim 1, wherein the analyzer is a magnetic field sensing device.

10. The method of claim 9, wherein the magnetic field sensing device is a Super Conducting Quantum Interference Device.

11. The method of claim 1, wherein the analyzer is a multipole coupling spectroscopy device.

12. The method of claim 1, wherein the mixed population of organisms is from an environmental sample.

13. The method of claim 1, wherein the mixed population of organisms comprises microorganisms.

14. The method of claim 12, wherein the environmental sample contains extremophiles.

15. The method of claim 14, wherein the extremophiles are selected from the group consisting of hyperthermophiles, psychrophiles, halophiles, psychrotrophs, alkalophiles, and acidophiles.

16. The method of claim 2, wherein the reporter system is a bioactive substrate.

17. The method of claim 16, wherein the bioactive substrate comprises C12FDG.

18. The method of claim 17, wherein the bioactive substrate further comprises a lipophilic tail.

19. The method of claim 1, further comprising prior to (a):
    (i) obtaining polynucleotides from a mixed population of organisms; and
    (ii) generating a polynucleotide library.

20. The method of claim 19, further comprising normalizing the polynucleotides prior to generating the library.

21. The method of claim 1, wherein the clones are encapsulated in a microenvironment.

22. The method of claim 21, wherein the microenvironment is selected from beads, high temperature agaroses, gel microdroplets, cells, ghost red blood cells, macrophages, or liposomes.

23. The method of claim 22, wherein the clones are encapsulated in a gel microdroplet.

24. The method of claim 1, wherein the polynucleotide of interest encodes an enzyme.

25. The method of claim 24, wherein the enzyme is selected from the group consisting of lipases, esterases, proteases, glycosidases, glycosyl transferases, phosphatases, kinases, mono- and dioxygenases, haloperoxidases, lignin peroxidases, diarylpropane peroxidases, eposize hydrolases, nitrile hydratases, nitrilases, transaminases, amidases, and acylases.

26. The method of claim 1, wherein the reporter system comprises a detectable label.

27. The method of claim 1, wherein the reporter system comprises a first test protein linked to a DNA binding moiety and a second test protein linked to a transcriptional activation moiety, wherein modulation of the interaction of the first test protein linked to a DNA binding moiety with the second test protein linked to a transcription activation moiety results in a change in the expression of a detectable protein.

28. The method of claim 1, wherein the polynucleotide of interest encodes a small molecule.

29. The method of claim 1, wherein the polynucleotide of interest, or fragments thereof, comprise one or more operons, or portions thereof.

30. The method of claim 29, wherein the operons, or portions thereof, encodes a complete or partial metabolic pathway.

31. The method of claim 30, wherein the operons or portions thereof encoding a complete or partial metabolic pathway encodes polyketide syntheses.

32. A method for identifying a polynucleotide encoding a polypeptide of interest comprising:

co-encapsulating in a microenvironment a plurality of library clones containing DNA obtained from a mixed population of organisms, with a mixture of oligonucleotide probes comprising a detectable label and at least a portion of a polynucleotide sequence encoding a polypeptide of interest having a specified bioactivity under such conditions and for such time as to allow interaction of complementary sequences; and

identifying clones containing a complement to the oligonucleotide probe encoding the polypeptide of interest by separating clones with an analyzer that detects the detectable label.

33. A method for high throughput screening of a polynucleotide library for a polynucleotide of interest that encodes a molecule of interest, comprising:

(a) contacting a library containing a plurality of clones comprising polynucleotides derived from a mixed population of organisms with a plurality of oligonucleotide probes labeled with a detectable molecule; and

(b) separating clones with an analyzer that detect the detectable molecule.

34. The method of claim 33, further comprising:

(a) contacting the separated clones with a reporter system that identifies a polynucleotide encoding the molecule of interest; and

(b) identifying clones capable of modulating expression or activity of the reporter system thereby identifying a polynucleotide of interest.

35. The method of claim 33, wherein the library is an expression library.

36. The method of claim 33, wherein the mixed population of organisms is from an environmental sample.

37. The method of claim 33, wherein the mixed population of organisms comprises microorganisms.

38. The method of claim 36, wherein the environmental sample contains extremophiles.

39. The method of claim 38, wherein the extremophiles are selected from the group consisting of hyperthermophiles, psychrophiles, halophiles, psychrotrophs, alkalophiles, and acidophiles.

40. The method of claim 34, wherein the reporter system is a bioactive substrate.

41. The method of claim 40, wherein the bioactive substrate comprises C12FDG.

42. The method of claim 41, wherein the bioactive substrate further comprises a lipophilic tail.

43. The method of claim 33, further comprising prior to (a):

(i) obtaining polynucleotides from a mixed population of organisms; and

(ii) generating a polynucleotide library.

44. The method of claim 43, further comprising normalizing the polynucleotides prior to generating the library.

45. The method of claim 33, wherein the clones are encapsulated in a gel microdrop.

46. The method of claim 33, wherein the polynucleotide of interest encodes an enzyme.

47. The method of claim 46, wherein the enzyme is selected from the group consisting of lipases, esterases, proteases, glycosidases, glycosyl transferases, phosphatases, kinases, mono- and dioxygenases, haloperoxidases, lignin peroxidases, diarylpropane peroxidases, eposize hydrolases, nitrile hydratases, nitrilases, transaminases, amidases, and acylases.

48. The method of claim 34, wherein the reporter system comprises a detectable label.

49. The method of claim 33, wherein the reporter system comprises a first test protein linked to a DNA binding moiety and a second test protein linked to a transcriptional activation moiety, wherein modulation of the interaction of the first test protein linked to a DNA binding moiety with the second test protein linked to a transcription activation moiety results in a change in the expression of a detectable protein.

50. The method of claim 33, wherein the polynucleotide of interest encodes a small molecule.

51. The method of claim 33, wherein the polynucleotide of interest, or fragments thereof, comprise one or more operons, or portions thereof.

52. The method of claim 51, wherein the operons, or portions thereof, encodes a complete or partial metabolic pathway.

53. The method of claim 52, wherein the operons or portions thereof encoding a complete or partial metabolic pathway encodes polyketide syntheses.

54. The method of claim 33, wherein the analyzer is a fluorescence activated cell sorting (FACS) apparatus.

55. The method of claim 33, wherein the analyzer is a magnetic field sensing device.

56. The method of claim 55, wherein the magnetic field sensing device is a Super Conducting Quantum Interference Device.

57. The method of claim 33, wherein the analyzer is a multipole coupling spectroscopy device.

58. The method of claim 33, wherein the plurality of oligonucleotide probes have different nucleic acid sequences.

59. The method of claim 58, wherein the sequences are portions of a polynucleotide encoding a molecule of interest.

60. The method of claim 33, wherein the plurality of oligonucleotide probes have the same nucleic acid sequence.

61. A method of screening for a polynucleotide encoding an activity of interest, comprising:

(a) obtaining polynucleotides from an environmental sample;

(b) normalizing the polynucleotides obtained from the sample;

(c) generating a library from the normalized polynucleotides;

(d) contacting the library with a plurality of oligonucleotide probes comprising a detectable label and at least a portion of a polynucleotide sequence encoding a polypeptide of interest having a specified activity to select library clones positive for a sequence of interest; and

(e) selecting clones with an analyzer that detects the detectable label.

62. The method of claim 61, further comprising:

(a) contacting the selected clones with a reporter system that identifies a polynucleotide encoding the activity of interest; and

(b) identifying clones capable of modulating expression or activity of the reporter system thereby identifying a polynucleotide of interest; wherein the positive clones contain a polynucleotide sequence encoding an activity of interest which is capable of catalyzing the bioactive substrate.

63. A method for screening polynucleotides, comprising:

(a) contacting a library of polynucleotides wherein the polynucleotides are derived from a mixed population of organism with a probe oligonucleotide labeled with a fluorescence molecule, which fluoresce upon binding of the probe to a target polynucleotide of the library, to select library polynucleotides positive for a sequence of interest;

(b) separating library members that are positive for the sequence of interest with a fluorescent analyzer that detects fluorescence; and

(c) expressing the selected polynucleotides to obtain polypeptides.

64. The method of claim 63, further comprising:

(a) contacting the polypeptides with a reporter system; and

(b) identifying polynucleotides encoding polypeptides capable of modulating expression or activity of the reporter system.

65. A method for obtaining an organism from a mixed population of organisms in a sample comprising:

(a) encapsulating in a microenvironment at least one organism from the sample;

(b) incubating the encapsulated at least one organism under such conditions and for such a time to allow the at least one microorganism to grow or proliferate; and

(c) sorting the encapsulated at least one organism by a flow cytometer to obtain an organism from the sample.

66. The method of claim 65, wherein the mixed population of organisms is from an environmental sample.

67. The method of claim 65, wherein the mixed population of organisms comprises microorganisms.

68. The method of claim 66, wherein the environmental sample contains extremophiles.

69. The method of claim 68, wherein the extremophiles are selected from the group consisting of hyperthermophiles, psychrophiles, halophiles, psychrotrophs, alkalophiles, and acidophiles.

70. The method of claim 65, wherein the flow cytometer comprises a magnetic field sensing device.

71. The method of claim 70, wherein the magnetic field sensing device is a Super Conducting Quantum Interference Device.

72. The method of claim 65, wherein the flow cytometer is a multipole coupling spectroscopy device.